Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 12 2011
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No. 10-1082

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JEWEL D. HILL

Petitioner,

v.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, AND THEIR AGENTS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND ATTORNEYS, NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL, LAWSHAWN REID AND "ET AL."

Respondents,

On Petition for Rehearing Enbanc

To the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR REHEARING ENBANC

JEWEL DENISE HILL

551 LOCK LANE

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA 23805
804-861-6318

Petitioner, Pro Se of Record

RECEIVED
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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

GROUNDS OF PETITION FOR REHEARING

The Court's decision creates Substantial Uncertainty of the Standard of Review in cases which involve constitutional laws of the United States and the State of Virginia.

This practice of proscribing the Actual Freedom of Protected Speech , obstructing Due Process , and equal protection of the law are Dramatic departures from The Courts' Precedents and should Not be allowed or permitted to arise in Courts throughout the Country from mere inferences, or Speculations from the Courts. Silence and implicit action without any documented Standard of Review allows insulated, narrowly tailored discretionary prohibitions of a petitioner's Bill of rights which open the flood gates for hidden Jim Crow Practices of the law to resurface.

This petition for rehearing was also based on other substantial grounds that was not Previously presented because Snyder v. Phelps ET Al and the oral argument of Wal-Mart v. Dukes ET AL had not been heard by this Court prior to submitting the writ of certiorari by the petitioner.

CERTIFICATE

I JEWEL D. HILL, certify this petition for rehearing on the grounds of Substantial and controlling effect along with other substantial grounds not previously presented.
DATED MAY 24, 2011

Jewel D. Hill

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Does the petitioner have less rights as an Individual, than organizations, and groups who evoke media Attention to diligently note the Constitutional Breaches, especially **FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND DUE PROCESS.** Even giving a sign in **SNYDER v. PHELPS,** more Rights than the Actual PROTECTED **SPEECH** of the African American petitioner, who suffered and advocated her way to THIS COURT? Silently evoking God and her praying team. It is documented during trial and clearly Witnessed that the Petitioner was not Allowed to use **ANY MEDICAL TERMS?**

2. Does the rights to Equal protection under the law Decrease because the petitioner is pro se, and the UNCONSTITUTIONAL Deprivations of the petitioner's Bill of Rights is valued by this Court less than a group (many Petitioners), such as in the case of **WAL-MART v. DUKES ET AL.**

3. Why should the petitioner give up her rights to **FAIR REDRESS** after enduring Documented unconstitutional Exclusions of ALL germane witnesses, and medical Custodians of Records, a Bias erroneous fraudulent poster that deceitfully mislead the jury, by estimating images to be only $10,000, prejudicial jury Instructions, and a bias jury foreman with an Inadmissible black book in the deliberation room?

4. Is <u>EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW</u> Construed and not afforded to petitioner because the TRUE DEFENDANTS ARE NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WHO HAS NEVER LOST A DOCUMENTED CASE IN VIRGINIA OR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO DATE Per the records we could find? Thus, this case would set a Precedence of a Long standing practice?

5. Why would This Court Deny the petitioner her right to optimal redress when there is clear documentation in the trial court records of deprivations of the Petitioner's U.S.C. RIGHTS to the I, VII, XIII, AND XIV, AMENDMENTS, Article 42§ 1981, §1983 and §1985, and the Federal Business Record Rule, etc..., When the violators are lower Courts in this Court's Province? Does the court refuse to sweep around its' own front door but readily sweeps around Wal-Mart's?

ALL PARTIES

JEWEL DENISE HILL is the petitioner, pro se, who Has an interest in this Case. She suffered catastrophic permanent injuries as a result of this accident.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, whose main headquarters is in Ohio, in addition to parties, agents, representatives and attorneys who answered for Nisaa Muwwakkil in the First set of Defendant's Interrogatories, Thus; Giving Fraudulent Answers, which caused the plaintiff Great Distress and irreparable harm.

Mr. Cliff Lacks is the alleged claims Representative who was substituted for Mr. Charles Dobbins, thus; petitioner (plaintiff) has graciously excluded Mr. Dobbins.

Nisaa Muwwakkil, the respondent who was driving the car.

Lashawn Reid, the insured person of the type three vehicles, the respondent was driving.

Mr. Alex Courtney, Master Claims Representative that Documented petitioner as the injured party, the First week of the accident.

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OPINION BELOW

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

April 18, 2011

Ms. Jewel Denise Hill
551 Lock Lane
Petersburg, VA 23805

Dear Ms. Hill

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,
"s / " William K. Suter
William K. Suter, Clerk

JURISDICTION

PURSUANT TO the Supreme Court Rule 44 (2.), a petition for rehearing is invoked. The denial of the writ of Certiorari Conflicts with the United States Constitution , the petitioner's rights afforded by the Bill of Rights, and the courts decisions in Snyder v. Phelps Et Al. (2011), Wal-Mart v. Dukes Et Al. (2011), and previous decisions in relation to Freedom of Protected Speech, Due Process, and Equal Protection under the law, unless these rights are now only afforded to groups, or organizations who evoke media attention versus individuals who silently advocate for their Bill of Rights.

The United States Constitutional Amendments I, VII, XIII, XIV, 42 U.S.C Article

§1981, §1983, §1985 and the Fact that they were not Afforded to petitioner falls under The jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court. Last I Checked, this court is Superior to All courts, when it comes to the Constitution. It is the expert on breaches of these Rights, and the deprivation thereof; as it relate to ALL AMERICANS, NOT JUST THE ELITE FEW, OR THOSE WHO PREFER TO EVOKE THE MEDIA, nor those who need a stay from the death penalty.

The United States Federal Rule 60 (b)(1),(2),(3) is also invoked where jurisdiction arises under laws of the United States.

The deprivation of petitioner's right to the Virginia Constitutions, and both the Federal and State Business record Rule, comes under this court's jurisdiction.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, STATUTES AND POLICIES AT ISSUE

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution

"CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Seventh Amendment To The United States Constitution, "Right to a jury Trial" Annotation p.3.

Thirteenth Amendment "Ban on slavery"

Fourteenth Amendment "Due Process" Section 1

U.S.C. Art. 42 § 1981 " all persons within the jurisdiction of the United states shall have the same right in every state " "to sue, be parties and give evidence" " The rights protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law."

U.S.C. Art. 42 § 1983 "Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, jurors, if two or more persons in any state or territory conspire to deter by force, intimidation or threat, any party" "from **testifying to any matter pending therein freely, fully, and truthfully" "to influence a verdict" "Or of two or more to conspire for the purpose of hindering, or obstructing, or defeating in any manner" "to equal protection of the law"**
U.S. Federal Rule 60 "allows a plaintiff relief on the basis of some mistake "(such as error in calculation)" inadvertence or excusable neglect," "newly discovered evidence, or on the basis of fraud".

STATEMENT AND FACTS OF CASE

This is a vehicle tort case, where the petitioner Ms. Hill, was stopped awaiting the car in front of Mr. Wiggins (the driver who was also stopped in front of Ms. Hill) to make a left turn. Ms. Muwwakkil notwithstanding her said duties, carelessly, Recklessly, and negligently operated her vehicle so as to hit Ms. Hill's stopped vehicle, causing a rear end collision to occur with the petitioner's vehicle. As a direct and Proximate result thereof, petitioner was caused to sustain Serious permanent injuries, is not able to work, and has Suffered, and will continue to suffer great pain of body and Mind; has sustained permanent disability, deformity, and loss of earning capacity. She has incurred and will incur future Hospital, doctors, and related bills in an effort to manage Diagnosed multisystem injuries. See the diagram of the police Crash Report in the Appendix A-1-. Documentation of The petitioner's injuries are contained in the trial courts records, but ALL were obstructed from the jury at trial. The Respondents

implemented fraudulent written statements about the petitioner even the day of trial. They wagered liability, trying to coerce her to give up her right to a Jury.

ARGUMENT

The argument presents information, and deductive reasoning or rationale, from two recent cases in this court. The cases are SYNDER v. PHELPS ET AL, No. 09-751 Decided March 2, 2011 and WAL-MART v. DUKES ET AL. 562 U.S. March 29, 2011. Thus, referring to the oral arguments in that case, with the Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Petitioner has learned, that practicing what you educated, seems to be complicated when one has to apply it to their province or their implementations. Thus, the application of, or upholding the constitution and the prevention of any one, rather it is a store in Wal-mart's corporation or a lower trial Court. Acts of Discrimination, Deprivation of Civil Rights, and Equal Protection of the laws, have to be reviewed and addressed by the corporate leaders or Supreme Court Justices (Federal or State per the jurisdiction) of the Provinces in which they occur.

The Justices in this Court did not hesitate to ask counsel for Wal mart, Mr. Boutrous, questions about the corporate office, and its knowledge of the discriminatory Behaviors of its subordinates or lower level management. Thus, the petitioner's argument will ask similar questions Of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since the denial of the

petitioner's writ of certiorari contained clearly documented records, in addition the trial court has numerous records which consisted of documents which exemplified the violations of the petitioner's rights to freedom of protected speech. There is documented proscribing of the petitioner's rights to use ANY medical terms during the Entire trial. The Court is to keep in mind petitioner was Pro se. How can this petitioner mitigate the damages and injuries if you cannot use any medical terms? The fact is it does pose a substantial legitimate government concern, of the freedom of speech clause, in relation to the content that was restricted.

The right to a Jury Trial which is the seventh amendment was changed to Judge Trial with witnesses after the Trial. There were no witnesses allowed not even to the medical custodians of records, who were called experts at trial violating the Federal Business Record Rule, just the petitioner. The only plaintiff Witness if called would have given the court the excuse to put Petitioner in jail for contempt because petitioner's Superior Was the Director of the Bone Marrow Transplant Nursing Unit. That's four medical terms right there. The reason, The type of trial was changed is because the Jury Foreman had an Inadmissible black book in the deliberation room. In addition; this same Jury foreman, was the President of the Petersburg Foundation, which was developed by the Chamber Of Commerce, whose chair just happens to be an Insurance Executive. The United States District Court Judge Henry Hudson in the Fourth circuit went a step further and stated, I will quote him , "Furthermore "[T]he seventh amendment is not binding on the states.

Mattison v. Dallas Carrier Corp., 947 F. 2d 95,." Thus, is this case law greater than the Constitution, or is the affording of these rights absolutes? Are they Enslaved to the discretionary and subjective will of the lower Courts of the States, to discriminate or implement a Jim Crow law practice of these rights? Petitioner's case is one of the best documented records of Jim Crow practices of law still existing in 2010. This is clearly not change we can believe in. This is black lashing change, and retaliation for pro se practicing what she has always taught her patients. That is to always advocate through the physical pain to get their basic needs Met.

The Petitioner's argument will ask the U.S. Supreme Court, having knowledge of the petitioner's Writ of certiorari, which contained the complaints of the discriminatory behaviors, and the deprivations of constitutional rights which were implemented by their subordinate Courts, and Attorneys. Does this behavior Occurs because the reviewers or Gatekeepers are only able to Review approximately 3 % of these breaches? Thus 97% of these violations of the constitutions go unaccounted for. The petitioner is invoking 28 U.S.C. §1257 and §1331, where jurisdiction arises Under the United States Constitution.

I. REVIEW IS WARRANTED BECAUSE THE DENIAL OF THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI BY THIS COURT, CONFLICTS WITH THE JUSTICES SPOKEN WORDS.

In the "content of Westboro's signs" this court reviewed that case and gave The right of freedom of speech to the signs but denied this petitioner her Right to redress after her rights to protected VERBAL speech was violated in the trial court. This is a division, right in the Supreme Court's Province. How can this be that those who are suppose to Answer to the Chief Justice of Virginia, (the lower courts) escape accountability from the United States Supreme Court Justices, as it relates to leadership and deprivations of Constitutional laws?

The signs of an organization are given more rights than an individual to exercise freedom of speech. Where in the United States Constitution, does it restrict, an individual's Bill of rights, to only apply if they are violated when you are with a group or organization? There is nowhere in the constitution, where it states that unless the individual whose rights have been Proscribed, evokes the media attention, the United States Supreme Court will not review the record, however; it appears to be Common knowledge that it may become the trend, or direction Of the Judicial Process for granting writs of certiorari.

This also signals to the respondents who violated these rights that they do not have to be accountable for preying on injured survivors and signals the survivors to forget The U.S. Supreme Court because they will not uphold the State and Federal Constitution when it Comes to their Province. Except for groups such as Westboro Church who some were Attorneys, inclusive in their Province. The Attorneys ability To function in these lower courts, represent the United States And the Virginia State

Supreme Courts' ability to manage Them.

II. Review is warranted because the rights to petitioner's freedom of speech, a fair Jury trial, due process, and equal protection under the laws are supposed to be absolutes. They Should Not be impacted by having to invoke media attention to Remind this Court that the deprivation of rights, and discriminating in applying those rights should afford the Petitioner at least a fair review of those court records to assess For the rights violations that were clearly documented.

In the Wal-mart v. Dukes et al case in relation to the oral Argument dated March 29, 2011 the Justices of this Court asked questions related to Wal-Mart's' Corporate office and the Leadership thereof. The petitioner cannot help but ask similar situated questions of the Highest Judicial Court concerning their lower Courts in petitioner's case.

The Respondent's attorney in the lower trial Court Intentionally, premeditatedly, and maliciously violated the United States Constitution knowing that her team would only have a 3 % chance of this Court reviewing the trial court records and holding them accountable for such Breaches of the law. A 97% right to violate the petitioner's Bill of rights and never having to be accountable. That would be unacceptable in ANY other Province Except this Province that has taken Judicial Oaths to uphold this very Constitution. Something is surely wrong with that concept And Practice.

First Chief Justice Roberts, if this Court has Been notified by the petitioner's writ of Certiorari

that the Attorney in the lower court has requested that the medical custodians of records and All germane medical witnesses, and witnesses were excluded in relation to damages. This Court, knowing that this is not the normal Procedure of litigating damages for regular attorneys, nor is that the regular stipulations in the lower courts. Thus, could the Petitioner's team be correct in Comprehending that the United States Supreme Court is allowing the deprivation of rights to occur and will not review the lower court cases except on a subjective Discretionary bases or only if the media is aware of the case and has placed it on American media display?

Justice Kennedy as you stated in "Monell under 1983". A city is not liable for Constitutional violations unless it has a policy. Do the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of rights which is composed therein which were violated in the trial court in the petitioner's case serve as the rules of law that supersede all other laws? Should Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company and their attorneys' be held liable or at Least accountable for such reprehensible behavior that cause Intentional damages award losses to the petitioner because she was deprived of her legal right to give evidence. There were Caucasian and Afro American citizens in the court room that Day. Petitioner was ashamed of the Judicial Process and the disrespect implemented by those who trenched upon their own Province. The younger generation had a sad case scenario of the Judicial Process that day.

Justice Ginsberg does the Supreme Court who received the Petitioner's writ of certiorari which

clearly stated that the petitioner's Civil rights to use any medical terms had been proscribed during the entire trial not just in a certain portion. The Petitioner's rights to give evidence have been violated throughout the pre trial, and during the Entire trial. The petitioner's rights to give evidence were clearly obstructed violating case laws, Virginia Codes and the U.S.C. Article 42 § 1981, §1983 and § 1985. Isn't there per your opinion some responsibility of the United States Supreme Court who usually can review the trial courts records or remand it back to Chief Justice Kinser (with the Virginia State Supreme Court sitting Enbanc) reviewing the case record to See if there were documented (which there was) deprivations of the petitioner's rights and is there an obligation for this Court to stop the lower court attorneys' from running roughshod over the minorities who have suffered documented cases of catastrophic losses?

Justice Alito, these are United States Constitutional laws which you are well versed in, which this petitioner was deprived of. The Respondents' attorney did not object to date to the statement of facts submitted to the trial court Prior to the file being sent to the Virginia Supreme Court. Primarily, because they knew petitioner's facts were true. Secondly, perhaps they knew that not one, Judge or Justice, would hold them accountable nor uphold the Constitution of the State of Virginia or the United States. When Rosa Parks sat on the front seat of the Bus there were Jim Crow laws that said she could not sit there. The petitioner in this case was actually implementing her bill of rights which she is suppose

to be afforded. Thus, for this court to deny the writ of Certiorari, are you saying that Nationwide treats every plaintiff in a court litigating damages as the petitioner was treated especially Caucasian men, secondly, Caucasian ladies with Administrative and Clinical Nursing experience in such areas as renal and liver transplant, thoracic cardiac, ICU/CCU, and bone marrow transplant, that have been permanently injured and lost their careers in a similar manner?

Justice Sotomayor and Justice Kagen is the United States Constitution completely subjective and can it use discretionary factors to allow racial, gender, occupational, and injury discrimination to deprive the petitioner of her right to federal laws that have been clearly documented in the Trial court records and transcripts. Denial of this writ allows Discrimination to come into the judicial systems in the lower trial courts and be duly ignored by the United States Supreme Court. This decision of denial is misguided and does conflict With the U.S. Constitutional amendments in relationship to The freedom of speech clause, Due Process Clause, and Equal protection under law.

III. Review is Warranted Because this Court or the Virginia Supreme Court Deserves the right to correct the Constitutional Violations of law before Petitioner's team pursue A congressional Bill to advocate for multisystem Injured Survivors especially the most underserved TBI Survivors. This can happen to any person at no fault of Their own. Even the readers of this petition after leaving work this very day. Can you imagine being a professional and in one nanosecond being

permanently injured and Losing your career as a result. Maybe you can't. But the Great States lady, Congress lady Gifford whom you may be More acquainted with is an exemplar of such injuries that I'm writing about, as a professional. Petitioner states this with great compassion and empathy.

RELIEF SOUGHT

A. Petitioner would like the individual Justices to reply to this petition that was based on their expectations of other disciplines to demonstrate that even the Greatest leaders can practice what they teach.

B. The petitioner wants her U.S. C. rights listed in the Petition for writ of certiorari upheld by this court. The trial was a miscarriage of Justice and the Verdict amount was based on a fraudulent poster devaluing the cost of medical care and medical tests the Petitioner received to only $10,000.

C. The petitioner wants fair compensations for the permanent catastrophic injuries suffered and the Career that she lost and for enduring the Intentional, willful, reprehensible, and malicious documented lies by the respondents.

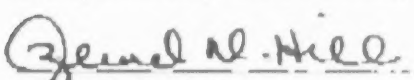
D. The Petitioner still wants a fair Jury trial which she was deprived of by no fault of her own or a review of the record by a Fair Court sitting ENBANC or DENOVA Review with Federal OVERSIGHT.

Conclusion

This petitioner prays that this court will implement the practice they held Wal-Mart's leadership to this year In Wal mart v. Dukes Et Al. Thus, granting the petitioner's rehearing, and writ of certiorari.

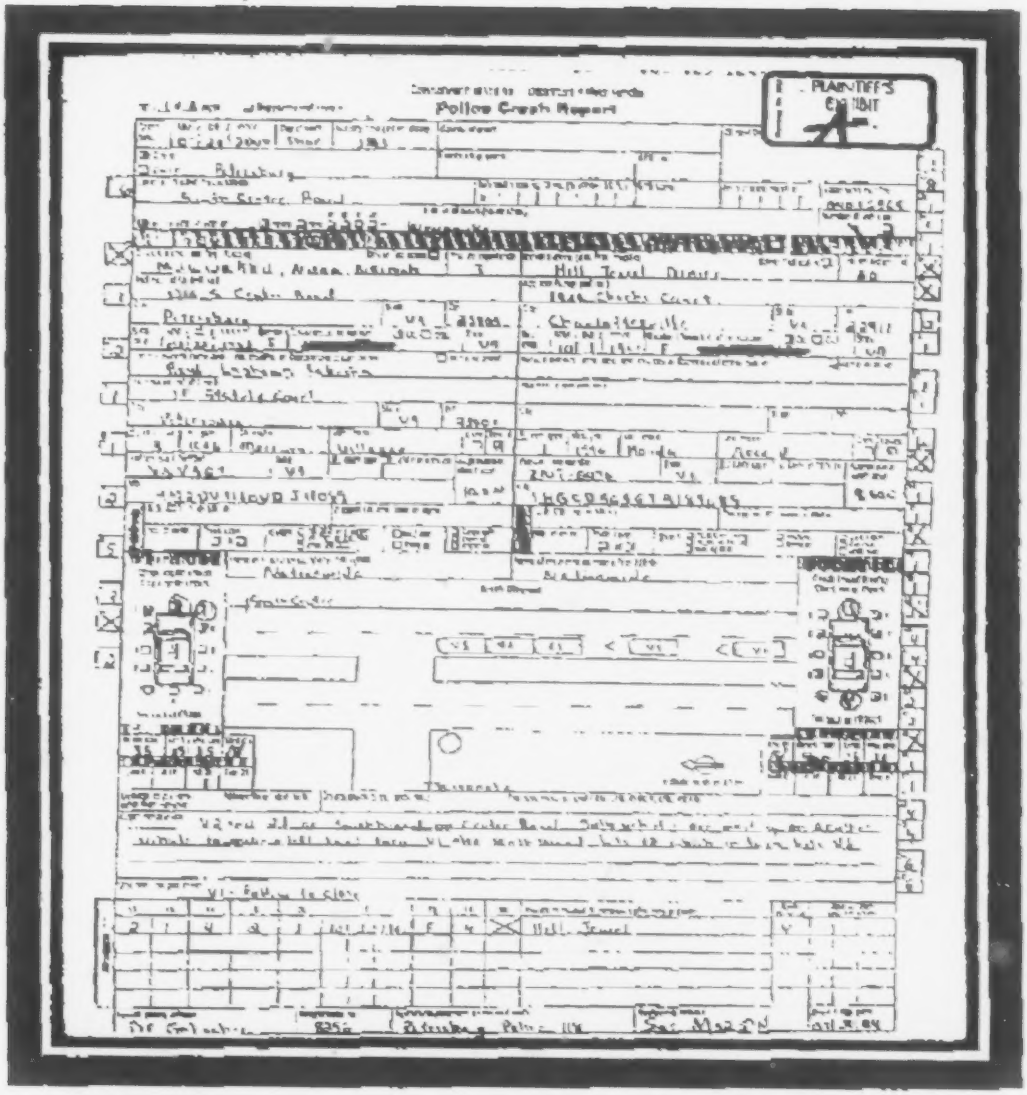
Date : May 11, 2011

Respectfully Submitted



Jewel D. Hill
Petitioner Pro Se

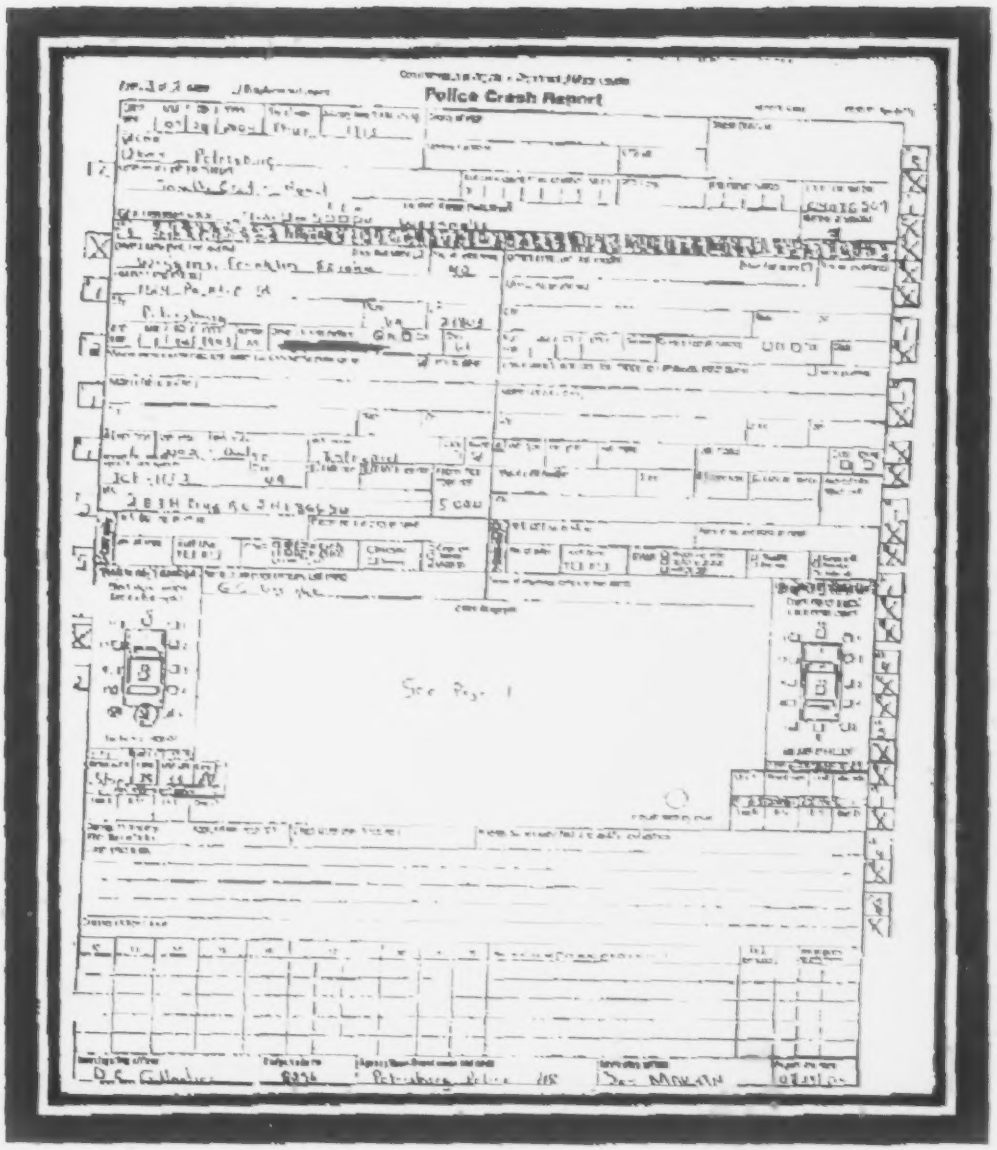
APPENDIX



APPENDIX A POLICE CRASH REPORT

{POLICE DIAGRAM V1 RESPONDENT'S

VEHICLE, AND V 2 PETITIONER'S}



APPENDIX A POLICE REPORT page 2

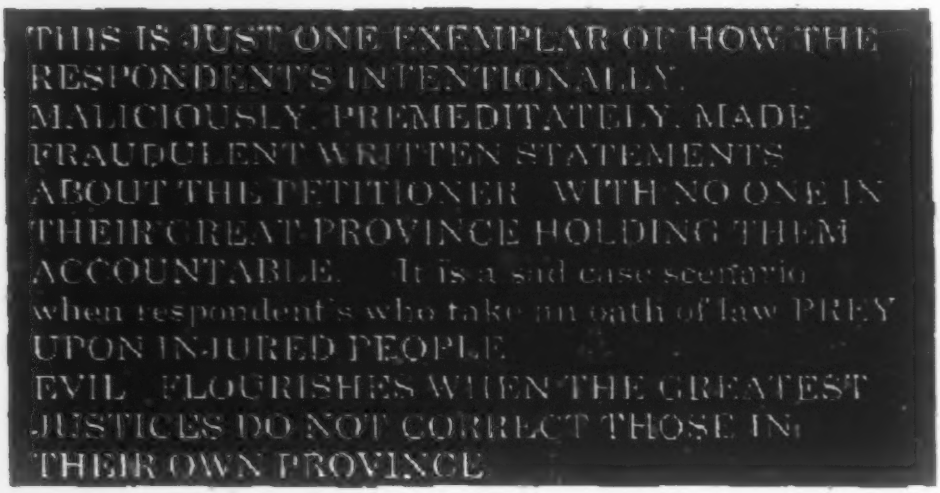
A-2-Cont.

Respondent's Answer to Interrogatories

5. State in your own words, in detail and in narrative form, exactly how this accident occurred (include where you were coming from and where you Were going, and the time you were to arrive).

Answer: "I was operating a 1996 Mercury Villager northbound on South Crater Road, near its intersection with Weyanoke Road, in Petersburg. The car in front of me Stopped suddenly. I was unable to avoid impact and the two cars collided."

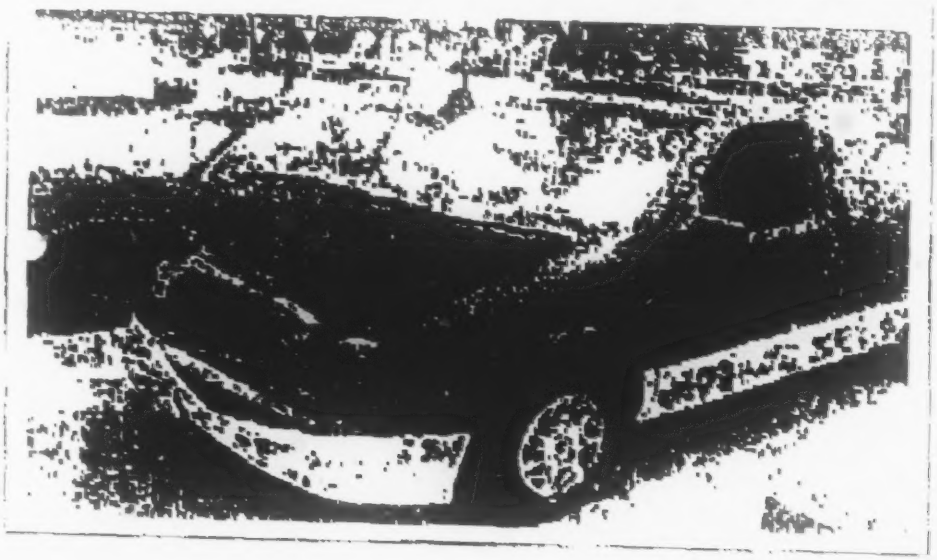
The Court is to duly note where respondent's car, V1 was in the Police Crash Report Diagram and how the Accident occurred. Petitioner is V2.


THIS IS JUST ONE EXEMPLAR OF HOW THE
RESPONDENT'S INTENTIONALLY,
MALICIOUSLY, PREMEDITATELY, MADE
FRAUDULENT WRITTEN STATEMENTS
ABOUT THE PETITIONER WITH NO ONE IN
THEIR GREAT PROVINCE HOLDING THEM
ACCOUNTABLE. It is a sad case scenario
when respondent's who take an oath of law PREY
UPON INJURED PEOPLE.
EVIL FLOURISHES WHEN THE GREATEST
JUSTICES DO NOT CORRECT THOSE IN
THEIR OWN PROVINCE

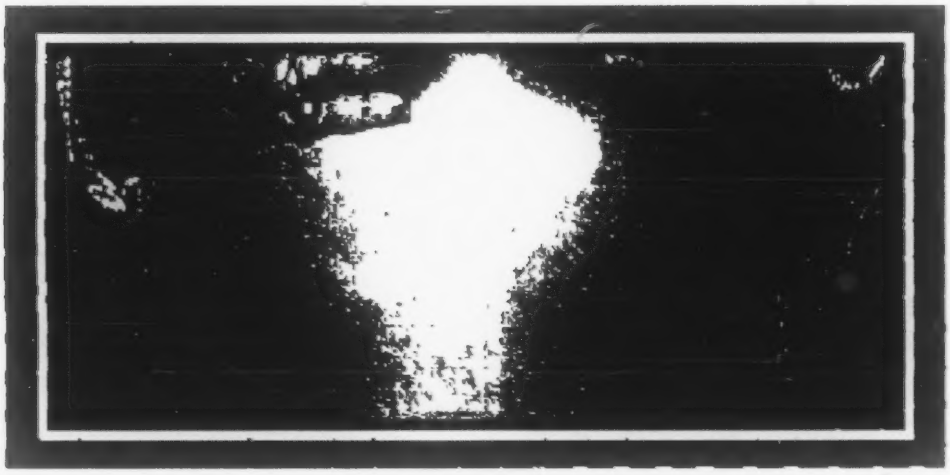
See Police Crash Report - Diagram A page 1.

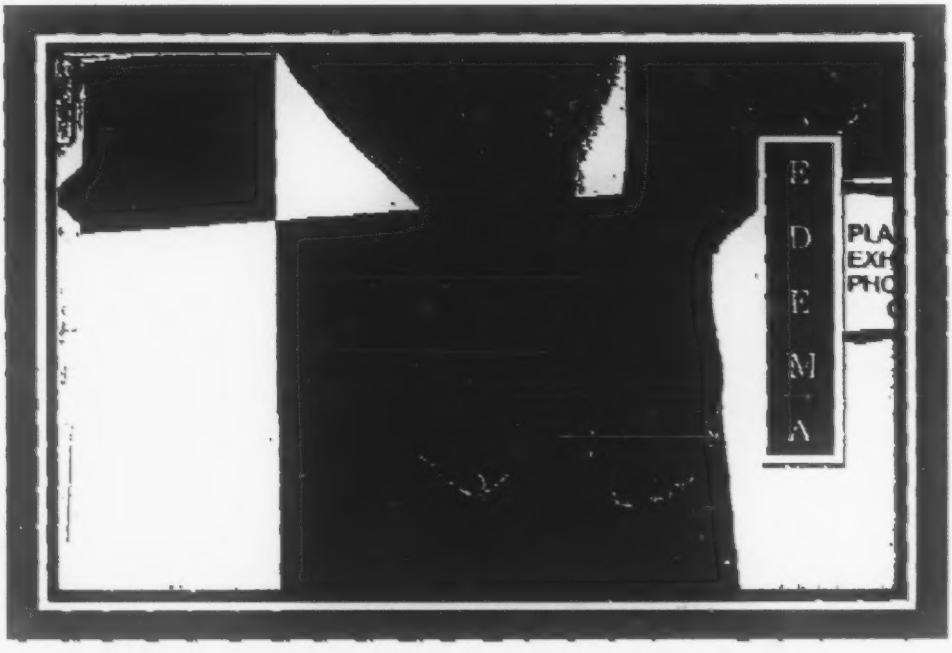
Plaintiff's car V2 is directly below.

Respondent's car is V 1 which rear ended Ms. Hill's stopped vehicle.



DAMAGES THAT PETITONER WAS DEPRIVED OF BY THE RESPONDENTS. THEY OBSTRUCTED THE MEDICAL CUSTODIANS' OF RECORDS FROM GIVING EVIDENCE CALLING THEM EXPERTS. THUS NOT ALLOWING THEM TO TESTIFY AT TRIAL. THIS IS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ART. 42 § 1981.

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